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EVERGREENS, TREES,
SHRUBS, — AND A
GUIDE TO YOUR

Landscape

SWAIN NELSON & SONS CO.
GLENVIEW ILLINOIS

Swain Nelson Nurseries

MAINTAIN PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT
AND MATERIAL FOR

COMPLETE LANDSCAPE AND TREE CARE SERVICE

Whether your interest is for only one shrub or for the development of a large estate or park, Swain Nelson and Sons Company is prepared to handle all phases of landscape work. These cover —

4 ESSENTIALS FOR A SUCCESSFUL LANDSCAPE

CREATIVE DESIGN

To plan for useful and beautiful surroundings.

EXPERT TREE SERVICE

To care for existing trees, promoting healthier growth or preventing premature loss.

SKILLFUL PLANTING AND CONSTRUCTION

To insure successful transplanting, to provide pleasing grades and permanent walls, walks, pools and other structures.

HEALTHY PLANTS FROM A LARGE NURSERY

To give immediate effect and interesting variety.

In keeping with our policy of planning WITH our customers, not merely for them—we are submitting, in this booklet, a catalog of available nursery stock. We hope this will be of help to those who wish to make their own selections.

A 2-YEAR GUARANTEE

We guarantee all nursery stock, furnished and planted by us, against loss due to transplanting, under our regular two-year Guarantee Policy. This guarantee is delivered in writing upon completion of the contract by both parties.



*An inviting outlook---beckoning on to other vistas
around the corner*

Landscape Design



Creative Design in Landscape Leads the Way to Greater Enjoyment of Your Home

TRY TO PICTURE THIS SCENE IN YOUR MIND'S EYE!—

FRAMING the foreground is a crab-apple tree drooping a graceful, blossom-laden branch across your dining room window. Below is a terrace, flagged in soft grays and hedged about with rich green yew. Then across a velvet lawn, imagine a garden with bright yellow and cheerful orange flowers—a contrast with more quiet blues and purples. Forming the background and enclosing the scene for just you and your family, is a living screen of shrubs and trees, in itself a blossom-studded mass of ever-changing beauty. This could be the view from YOUR dining room window.

With such cheerful, living pictures for the outlook from your home, your family would be a happier one. With surroundings like these, nerves would relax and troubles would seem more remote.

But—really useful and beautiful landscapes do not just happen. They are carefully planned. That graceful crab-apple over the dining room window would be first a circular symbol on a blue print. Its variety would be chosen from a list of such trees for one of the right bushiness and height. Every plant and detail of your landscape should be as well considered.

The work of planning such a landscape is a job for only a trained man. He must know what plants grow to best advantage in the vicinity. He must have creative ability in the use of plants and all the other elements that go into the completed design.

It is for all these reasons that the Swain Nelson Organization has made great effort to obtain only Landscape Architects of thorough training and experience. Evidence of their success can be seen on the grounds of thousands of satisfied owners, a few of which are pictured on these pages.

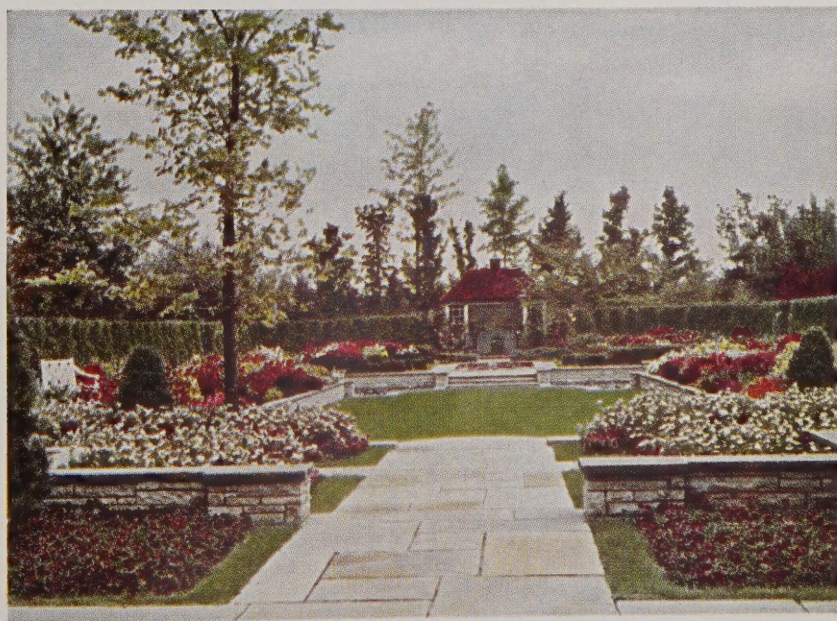


On the Grounds of a
Bannockburn, Illinois, Home

These colorful grounds are more than a garden, more than a Landscape
—they provide a beautiful, useful background for outdoor living.

View from the House

The garden provides a restful outlook from the windows of the home. The artistic blending of rockwork, hedges, and flowers, is the work of Swain Nelson Landscape designers.





Horizontal Lines Are Emphasized; Vertical Lines Softened in This Skillful Planting at a Doorway

New Home Grounds

You will find that the enjoyment you will derive from your landscape will pay you many times over for the effort you make to acquire it. Your house is really only part of your home. It is not complete until you have provided a setting worthy of the building, and the grounds have been made useful to the farthest corner.

Plantings which provide a setting for the building, and those which insure privacy, are the most important. Once these are in, there are innumerable ways in which landscaping can help you to enjoy and use your grounds.

To acquire perfection in their ultimate landscape, many home owners stage the work over a period of years. If a good plan is first made and adhered to, during these stages, the landscape will be successful.

Restrained Planting, Carefully Placed, Enriches This Beautiful Home



Modernizing Old Home Grounds

Age imparts charm and beauty to many things and not the least of these is the vegetation about many fine old homes. Trees planted by the grandparents of the present generation are often priceless elements of our present day landscape.

Valuable as these trees may be—they are rarely sufficient by themselves to complete the modern landscape picture. Buildings have been modernized. Our method of living has changed from the front porch era. Frequently the changes made to grounds have been make-shifts. Outlooks that were once well planned have been spoiled by new buildings too close to the old grounds.

An Harmonious Composition of Landscape and Architecture—The Terrace Was Added When the House Was Remodeled



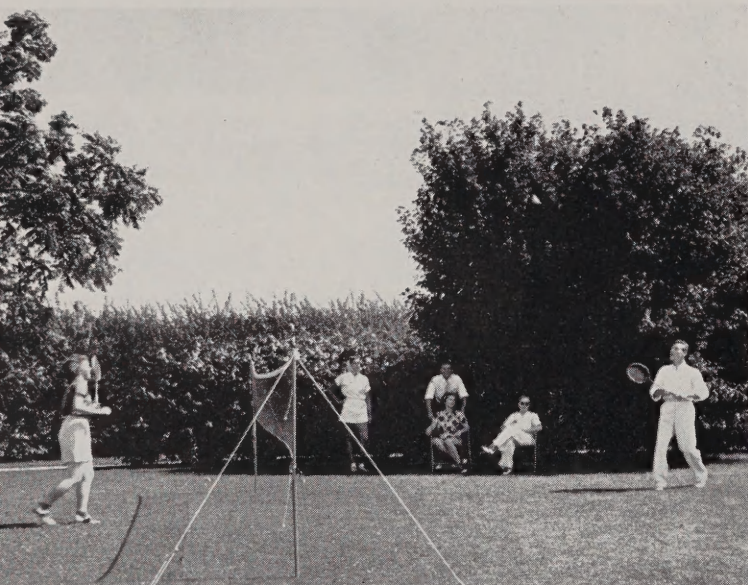
Careful Study Was Necessary to Make This New Home Fit on Beautiful, Old Grounds

Careful study of these situations will frequently bring amazing results. New border plantings will give new unity to the composition. Utilization of portions of open areas for terraces, gardens or games will result in new usefulness and interest from the old grounds. These can be accomplished with an eye toward the greater privacy demanded by our changed conditions.

A large part of the most successful landscapes are those built around matured plantings. Not only to preserve these plantings, but to make use of them to the best advantage, requires skillful planning. Careful surveys of existing trees and shrub groups are necessary in order to provide data for thorough study of the plan. Modernization of old home grounds is one of the most difficult jobs the Landscape Architect has to handle, but oddly, perhaps, most often results in the greatest satisfaction for all concerned.



Outdoor Dining Rooms, Built Around Open Fireplaces, Are Becoming Increasingly Popular



Lawns, if Laid Out to Provide For Them, Make Ideal Badminton Courts



Recreation

A ball flips gaily back and forth over the Badminton net. On both sides, the players scurry about over the yielding green turf, to keep that gay little ball on the move. It is a fascinating game. Not too strenuous for those whose daily life keeps them in an office chair, but fast enough to get their blood to circulating and work the kinks out of cramped muscles. A half hour or so on the Badminton court is pleasant exercise and lots of fun.

Finishing this workout on the court, less strenuous relaxation follows. An inspection of the rose garden, with an occasional snip here and there. Or a bit of puttering with the rock plants over by the pool, keeps you thoroughly absorbed until luncheon is ready at the outdoor grill.

Outdoor dining is becoming more popular every year. A sizzling steak, broiled exactly as you like it over an open fire, gains added flavor in an outdoor setting. The fireplace, rustic furniture and flagging provide a novel dining room for your family and friends. Limitless possibilities in the design of outdoor dining rooms exist. They can be as simple or elaborate as you wish.

As the shadows lengthen across the lawn, you find a pleasant place for refreshments on the tree-shaded terrace adjoining the house. This is an ideal place for entertaining, dancing, or simply loafing.

The foregoing is a sketch of what a day off for you can be on your own grounds. A day so spent will leave you rested and relaxed. A large piece of property is not necessary to make provision for it. A clever Landscape Designer can help you to make such use of the property you have.



The Terrace Forms a Transition Between House and Garden—It Is a Perfect Spot for Summer Entertaining

Flower Gardens

What is a chloroplastid? A chromosome? Why isn't there a blue rose? . . . These may sound like questions on a radio quiz program, but they are only "shop" phrases to an amateur gardener. Gardening is one of the most fascinating sciences on earth. Few of us in crowded communities can make extensive horticultural experiments, but practically all of us can enjoy some of the pleasure derived from making things grow.

If you enjoy unusual seasonings in soups and salads, you might find herbs a source of unusual food flavorings as well as a novel form of gardening.

Roses, iris, peonies, phlox and delphiniums are ideal for gardeners who go in for collecting varieties. Some amateurs get keen enjoyment out of blending and contrasting colors and textures of flowers. The plain garden variety of gardener does a little bit of all of them.

Wherever your interests may lead you, gardening is a healthful and absorbing hobby. It would be best to let an experienced Landscape man help you lay out the area to be used and get you started on the right track. Then, who knows, you may develop the blue rose or patent a new petunia and make a tidy sum on it. . . . At least it would be fun trying.

Children's Playgrounds

There is a place for children in your landscape plan. You might call it an outdoor nursery, but it goes the nursery one better in providing sunshine.

Slides, swings and "monkey" bars can be set up over a clean sand box. A wading pool can be installed inexpensively, and a rustic play house would complete equipment that will keep the youngsters from wandering onto the roads. Such a play yard, situated where mother could keep an eye on them, would help to keep the children happily occupied.

Little Space Is Necessary For This Playground
Where the Youngsters Will Be Safe and Happy



A Quiet Spot to Putter on a Sunny Morning, or Relax in the Evening



A Simple Pathway, Bordered with Flowers, Creates A Garden View from the Window





The Planting About This Residential Hotel Adds Greatly to its Hospitality

Parks - Large Buildings

Many odd pieces of public property in our towns and villages cannot be used for buildings. Rather than have them idle, they have been made into useful playgrounds and beauty spots. The Swain Nelson Organization is proud of the part it has played in this work. Whenever called upon for public park development it has successfully carried the work to completion in a minimum of time, and at a reasonable and guaranteed cost.

The modern trend in the design of industrial buildings is toward more attractive architecture and park-like surroundings.



Rows of Clipped Trees, Trimmed Hedges and Bright Flowers Form a Beautiful Foreground for Classical Architecture

Large apartments and public buildings often have required massive plantings of rich foliage in very restricted areas. Much experience in the requirements of this type of landscaping is necessary for successful results.

Other problems of Landscape Design, too numerous to mention here, are constantly being solved by the Swain Nelson Landscape Architects. Whatever your requirements are in this line, you will find these men capable of giving you valuable assistance.

A Beautiful, Matured Park Planting



Tree Care

You Will Profit by

Aiding Your Trees



to Combat Their Natural Enemies

Insects, decay, wind, ice, and civilization are frequently enemies of trees. When one or more of them attack a tree, that tree becomes just as unhealthy as an animal with an ailment. If the tree is situated in a deep woods or forest, little thought is given to its survival—but if it happens to be on your lawn it becomes much more valuable, and almost any care it needs is justified.

FIVE REASONS WHY TREES DIE

ROT AND DECAY

Decay eats out the heart wood, destroying the circulating system of trees, and often makes them unsafe.

BROKEN AND DEAD BRANCHES

Are unsafe, unsightly, and invite insects, pests and decay.

STARVATION

Undernourishment weakens, and in extreme cases kills trees.

INSECTS AND DISEASE

Sap the strength, and sometimes completely defoliates them.

MAN, WEATHER, AND ACCIDENTS

These cause the death of many fine trees.

Further details of these ailments and their cures will be found on the following pages.

The Tree Expert Department of Swain Nelson & Sons Co. is composed of an exceptionally fine group of tree specialists. By giving them an opportunity to inspect the trees on your grounds (which will cost you nothing) you will be able to know definitely the condition of your trees.

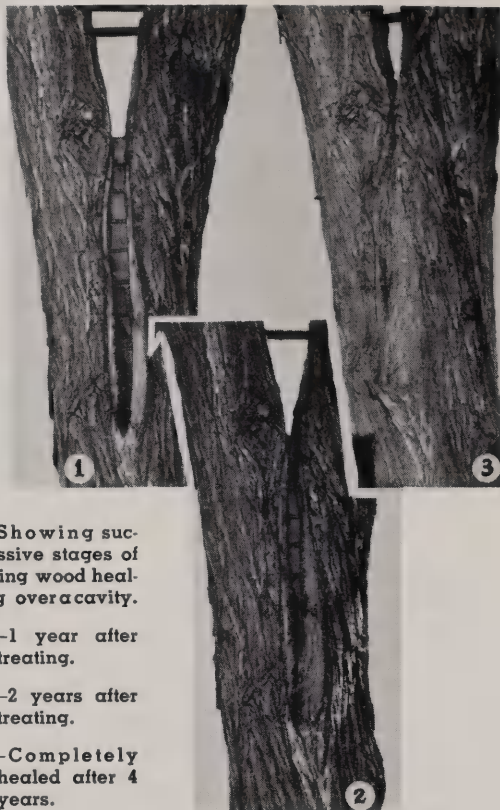
Tree Surgery Ends Advanced Stages of Decay

When decay has reached advanced stages in a tree, the heart wood is endangered. The function of the heart wood is the structural support of the tree. When it is weakened and decay allowed to continue, the tree may very likely crash to the earth in a strong wind.

To end this unhealthy condition, the decayed wood must first be removed, the decaying action stopped, and other material placed in the cavity to supplant the decayed heart wood.

When this operation is properly done, the living wood will heal over the wound and growth will continue in a normal manner.

Cavity work recommended and done by our tree experts is guaranteed against defective workmanship and materials without additional cost.



Dead Stumps Left Untrimmed Decay Rapidly

Trimming of Dead, Broken, or Weakened Branches Prevents Decay into Heart Wood

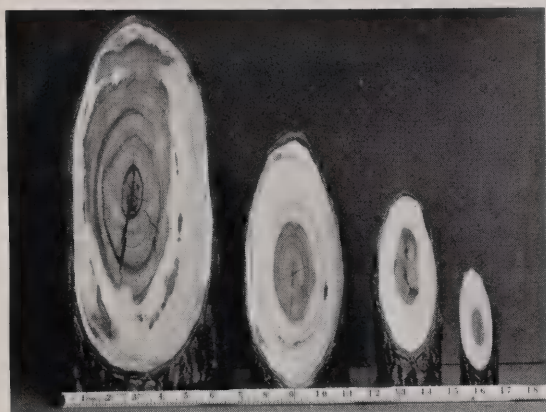
It is a comparatively simple matter for trained men to trim your trees. By doing so they can very likely prevent serious decay at a later date.

Small, dead or broken branches are the "Achilles Heels" of trees. The trees are powerless to heal over the broken ends without help. The result is that decay starts at the broken end and continues down through the heart of the tree.

By cutting the broken branch up flush with its point of origin, and treating the cut with bacteria resistant dressing, the parent branch is able to heal the wound and remain sound.



Swain Nelson Tree Men are Born Climbers



**Top—Comparison of Trunks of Trees of Same Age
Well Fed Trees Show Decidedly Better Growth
Bottom—Method of Feeding with Swain Nelson's
Prepared Tree Food**

Feeding Helps Trees Combat Unnatural Conditions

In their natural habitat trees are kept in vigorous condition by "Nature's Food"—decayed leaves, grasses and other vegetation furnish materials for strong growth. Trees near buildings, in lawns, gardens and along paved streets, do not have these natural sources of food. Feeding is, therefore, often necessary.

Feeding mature trees keeps them healthy and more resistant to disease—foliage looks more luxuriant because the leaves are larger in size and a deeper green.

Regular feeding of small trees can double the rate of growth and saves years of time waiting for them to grow.

Swain Nelson's Scientifically Prepared Tree Food will successfully fill this need.

Spraying Aids Control of Insect Pests

Out of thousands of insects which attack trees, two broad classifications may be successfully controlled by spraying.

SAP SUCKING INSECTS which work on twigs, branches and leaves. Many of these are small, and it is difficult to see them with the naked eye. These pests undermine the health of trees, and in time kill them.

LEAF EATING INSECTS are numerous in variety and capable of partially or entirely defoliating trees.

The trained Tree Expert is able to recognize the attacking insects and prescribe the time and material for spraying them. Swain Nelson Tree Experts possess special, powerful equipment which effectively sprays even the topmost branches, thoroughly and economically.





**A Beautiful Avenue of Elms, Kept in
Luxuriant Foliage by Swain Nelson
Tree Experts**



**Native Oaks on a Lake Forest Estate.
Scientific Tree Care Has Improved
Their Condition in Spite of Man's
Encroachment**

There are numerous minor treatments that have been found of definite benefit in combating tree ailments. A few of those most commonly employed are:

CABLING AND BRACING—to prevent or remedy splitting of crotches, weakened by heavy wind or ice, flexible steel cables are generally used. Rigid bolts are sometimes passed through split trunks, holding them tight until healing is effected.

MULCHING—as a form of tree feeding. It is usually done to revive trees that have been seriously weakened or injured.

AERATING—to restore more natural air and water circulation over roots that have been filled above original grade. This filling is commonly the result of building construction. Some varieties of trees have great difficulty in adapting their roots to new soil depths. The methods of correcting this condition vary—depending on the situation.

An effective remedy for almost any tree ailment has been devised. Swain Nelson Tree Experts are thoroughly capable of diagnosing and correcting the trouble. An inspection and report, by them, of the condition of your trees, costs you nothing.

Landscape Construction



*The Foundation of a Landscape is its Grading; -
the Finishing Touches are its Masonry*



A well constructed grade must be pleasing to the eye and must provide proper drainage.

Whether the grading involves the building of a natural, rolling grade, or a complicated formal development, it must be properly done to avoid costly later changes.

Swain Nelson's excellent earth moving equipment with experienced operators are at your command for this work.



Left—Before and After Excavation of a Lagoon in Libertyville



Good garden masonry is coming into its own in this country. Walks, walls, seats, pools, arbors, fireplaces, and terraces are some of the structures that will add interest to your landscape.

The variety of stone and brick available in this territory gives us a wealth of material with which to work.

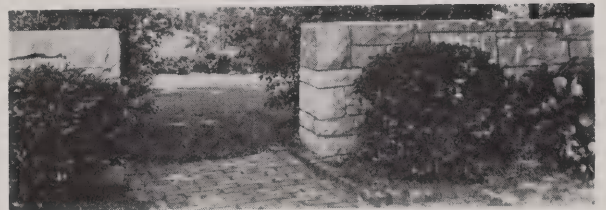
Swain Nelson Nurseries carefully select and buy stone at the source, in carload lots. A variety of this selected stone is always on hand for either rustic or highly finished effects, and trained landscape masons are retained the year around.



Weather-Edged Stone Laid
In a Natural Formation



↑ WALKS AND WALLS ↓



Large Trees Can be Moved and Thrive in New Locations

An immediate appearance of maturity can be obtained by the addition of a few large trees to an open site. Sometimes it is more desirable to move in large trees and have them where you want them, than it is to locate a building to advantage among existing trees.

Improved methods now permit many trees to be moved in summer as well as other times of the year. This is of considerable value to fit in with building construction programs.



Moving a Large Tree in Summer



Swain Nelson Men and Equipment Moving a Large Tree—The Men Who Do This Work Have Acquired, Through Long Experience, an Ability to Move Trees with an Exactness and Ease That Insures the Most Gentle Treatment of the Huge Living Plants.

Planting

No matter how carefully plants are dug and cared for while out of the ground, transplanting may easily be a failure unless the planting is also carefully done.

The first essential of good planting involves proper preparation of the soil.

Where changes in grade are made necessary by building construction, and the natural top soil has been lost, it is necessary to add live black soil if the plants are to live and thrive.

Every planting location is a different problem and should be diagnosed and treated accordingly.

Peat moss, sand, and manure—used either singly or together—with or without black soil, are some of the most useful materials in soil building. What and how much to use is a problem that only an experienced landscape man can answer.

Proper tools and modern equipment not only make the work of soil preparation less expensive, but do a more thorough job.

Pruning is necessary at the time of planting, in order to obtain proper balance between roots and tops. Better results are obtained when experienced planters perform this work.

The Roto-tiller is useful in preparing soil for lawns and shrub and flower beds.



Evergreens

For Year Around

Color and Richness



Evergreens Have no Equal

Special characteristics of evergreens make them useful in certain locations.

For Decorative Planting at the doorstep, on the terrace, or in front of taller groups, the following low varieties are recommended:

Globe Arborvitae
Tamarisk Juniper
Pfitzer Juniper
Andorra Juniper
Hovey Arborvitae
Waukegan Juniper
Dwarf Japanese Yew
Savin Juniper
Mugho Pine

Occasionally a Touch of Color is desirable in an evergreen planting, or as a specimen. Several evergreens come in beautiful yellow to golden tones; others in gray-green to blue-gray. We suggest the following for this purpose:

Golden Colored:

Peabody Golden Arborvitae
Gold-Tipped Cedar

Gray-Green to Silver-Blue:

Silver Cedar
Chinese Juniper
Silver-Tipped Juniper
White Fir
Colorado Blue Spruce
Koster Blue Spruce

For Formal Plantings we suggest the following medium-tall varieties:

American Arborvitae
Ware Arborvitae
Red Cedar
Hemlock
Moss Arborvitae
Chinese Juniper
Silver Cedar
Vervaeke Arborvitae
Silver-Tipped Juniper
Schott Cedar
Hicks' Yew
Upright Japanese Yew

For Windbreaks, Background Skyline Effects, and Screens, the following tall growing varieties are suggested:

White Fir
White Spruce
Austrian Pine
Veitch Fir
Engelmann Spruce
White Pine
Douglas Fir
Colorado Spruce
Scotch Pine

Frequently Trees of Individuality and Beauty are wanted as specimens in the lawn, or for formal planting, and for this we suggest:

Douglas Fir
Koster Blue Spruce
White Fir
Schott Cedar
Colorado Spruce
Austrian Pine

Hedges—For Close, Intimate Sheltering Effect, evergreen hedges are very desirable and permanently decorative. The following evergreens are adapted for this purpose:

American Arborvitae
Pyramidal Arborvitae
Upright Pfitzer Juniper
Dwarf Japanese Yew
Hemlock
Hicks' Yew

For Shade:

Japanese Yew
Hicks' Yew
Hemlock
Dwarf Japanese Yew
Upright Yew
Douglas Fir
Hatfield Yew



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE

Abies - The Firs

WHITE FIR (*Abies concolor*). One of the handsomest of our native Firs, growing to immense size, with wide spreading branches below. The foliage is bluish green, with long flat needles.

Chamaecyparis - Retinospora

THREAD RETINOSPORA (*Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera*). A tree of very graceful appearance, with bright green foliage of fine threadlike texture.

Juniperus - Juniper

CHINESE JUNIPER (*Juniperus chinensis*). Handsome, upright Cedar with short, prickly needles, light green in color with a slightly bluish cast. Mature height 15 to 20 ft.

REEVES JUNIPER (*J. chinensis femina*). An unusual conifer, somewhat like *Chinensis*, but more open and feathery.

KETELEER'S CEDAR (*J. chinensis keteleeri*). Makes a compact pyramidal tree, well proportioned as to density and height. Its slate-colored berries are large and make an attractive showing against the foliage.

PFITZER'S JUNIPER (*J. chinensis Pfitzeriana*). A splendid Juniper of broad spreading and semi-upright growth, with deep gray-green, plume-like foliage. Hardest of all evergreens.

UPRIGHT PFITZER'S JUNIPER (*J. chinensis pfitzeriana* Upright). Identical to the above, except that it has been staked into upright growth to attain height as well as horizontal spreading.

PYRAMIDAL CEDAR (*J. chinensis pyramidalis*). Color and foliage are very similar to the Chinese Cedar, but is more columnar in form.

SARGENT JUNIPER (*J. chinensis sargentii*). Prostrate evergreen with creeping stems and ascending branches, forming a dense mat. Bluish green color.

JUNIPERUS, continued

GREEN CHINESE JUNIPER (*J. chinensis columnaris viridis*). Attractive, upright evergreen, columnar in habit, and having rich green foliage.

ANDORRA JUNIPER (*J. communis depressa plumosa*). A low-growing, spreading dwarf evergreen of most distinctive color and form. Silvery green in the spring, turning to a silvery purple in the autumn. (Hill.)

GOLD TIP RED CEDAR (*J. elegantissima*). Rich in color, much like the Cannart Cedar, but with golden leaves at the tips of the branches. Very showy.

SPINY GREEK JUNIPER (*J. excelsa stricta*). An unusually attractive dwarf evergreen of compact, upright habit, with blue-green foliage.

WAUKEGAN JUNIPER (*J. horizontalis douglasi*). Prostrate, spreading evergreen, with bluish green color in the summer, tinted with pink in the winter.

CHINESE COLUMN JUNIPER (*J. mascula*). A dense, conical form of Chinese Juniper.

SAVIN JUNIPER (*J. sabina*). A low, many-branched, shrubby evergreen growing narrow at the base and widening at the top.

TAMARIX SAVIN (*J. sabina tamariscifolia*). A prostrate, or low spreading shrubby evergreen, with spreading bright green leaves.

VON EHREN JUNIPER (*J. sabina, Von Ehron*). This fast growing variety has a deep, rich green color, and habit of growth quite similar to Pfitzer's Juniper.

COLORADO JUNIPER (*J. scopulorum*). Beautiful, grey-green upright evergreen with good dense foliage and symmetrical habit.



RED CEDAR

JUNIPERUS, continued

FORTUNE JUNIPER (*J. sphaerica*). Dark green, upright evergreen, having both spiny and scalelike needles combined on the same branch. Very hardy.

MEYER JUNIPER (*J. squamata* Meyer). An interesting, irregular shaped plant, with prickly pointed foliage of bright, shiny blue color.

RED CEDAR (*J. virginiana*). Tall and slender, resembling the Italian Cypress in form, and of a rich, dark green color.

CANNART CEDAR (*J. virginiana cannarti*). Similar to the red cedar, but more open in growth, and has gorgeous rich bronze-green foliage.

SILVER CEDAR (*J. virginiana glauca*). A good variety of the red cedar, with similar habit and shape, but the foliage is of a decided blue color.

GLOBE CEDAR (*J. virginiana globosa*). Low growing evergreen which naturally takes the globe form; rich green in color.

SCHOTT RED CEDAR (*J. schottii*). Another fine variety of the red cedar, forming a dense pyramidal head. The tips of the horizontal spreading branches have a decided upward growth.

Picea - Spruce

WHITE SPRUCE (*Picea canadensis*). An extremely hardy and valuable evergreen of tall, pyramidal, shapely growth. Bluish green foliage, very aromatic needles.

BLACK HILL SPRUCE (*P. canadensis albertiana*). Very similar to the White Spruce, but more symmetrical and compact. Hardest of all Spruce.

ENGELMANN SPRUCE (*P. engelmanni*). One of the handsomest and most impressive of the Spruces. In the fall its long brown cones are most beautiful.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*P. excelsa*). The fastest, tall growing of the Spruces, with spreading and rather drooping branches and soft, dark green needles.

WHITE
SPRUCE



DOUGLAS FIR

PICEA, continued

COLORADO SPRUCE (*P. pungens*). Handsome and hardy native of Colorado. Very symmetrical in form and attains a great height. The needles are green, stiff and rigid, and the cones glossy brown, three and four inches long.

BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE (*P. pungens glauca*). Identical to the Colorado Spruce except for its beautiful blue needles. This plant is generally more symmetrical than named varieties of blue Spruce, and Shiners (selected blue) are probably the best of all Spruces.

KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE (*P. pungens kosteri*). This beautiful variety is distinguished by its silvery blue color. Some plants have an almost pronounced droop to the branches, giving the tree attractive character.

MOERHEIM SPRUCE (*P. pungens moerheimi*). Beautiful blue Spruce, having deeper blue color and slightly longer needles than the Koster Spruce.

Pinus - Pine

MUGHO PINE (*Pinus montana mughus*). An excellent dwarf Pine, globe shaped and erect branching, forming a candle-like compact head. Good green color all year.

AUSTRIAN PINE (*P. nigra austriaca*). A tall, dense tree of rapid growth, with broad, round crown. A strong, vigorous plant which should be given plenty of room to expand.

WESTERN YELLOW PINE (*P. ponderosa*). The typical spreading Pine tree of the West, growing to a large size, with stout, spreading, somewhat pendulous branches, and very long needles.

WHITE PINE (*P. strobus*). Grows to a towering height, slightly pointed crown which eventually becomes broad and open. Leaves are bluish green, borne in fine textured clusters. Resistant to borers.

SCOTCH PINE (*P. sylvestris*). A fast growing Pine, tall and spreading. Pyramidal in shape when young, with broad picturesque head in old age. In the older plants, the bark has a decided orange cast.

Pseudotsuga - Fir

DOUGLAS FIR (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*). A strong, splendid, towering tree of pyramidal shape, with fine foliage, bright green above and silvery below. Does well in partial shade.



PFITZER'S JUNIPER



GLOBE ARBORVITAE

**JAPANESE YEW
TRIMMED FOR HEDGE**



THE JAPANESE YEW

No family of evergreens has attained such popularity in recent years. The dark green foliage and red berries, the ease of transplanting, the hardiness and freedom from disease, justify this popularity. The Yew grows well in sun or shade, as individual specimens, or used in a group or hedge planting.

JAPANESE YEW (*Taxus cuspidata*). Low and spreading, this type is generally broader than it is high. Excellent for hedges or foundation plantings.

UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW (*T. cuspidata capitata*). Upright, cone-shaped form of medium growth. Very desirable for hedges or foundation plantings.

HATFIELD YEW (*T. cuspidata hatfieldi*). Bushy luxuriant foliage, resembling Hicks' Yew, growing with several upright perpendicular stems. Nearly as broad at the bottom as at the top.

HICKS' YEW (*T. cuspidata hicksi*). This is a columnar form, with branches ascending almost vertically. The long, rich green needles make a very luxuriant plant.

DWARF JAPANESE YEW (*T. cuspidata nana*). Very bushy, slow growing evergreen, almost blackish in color. A low, irregular and very picturesque plant.

Thuja - Arborvitae

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE (*Thuja occidentalis*). A native evergreen of close, vigorous growth, with almost flat scale-like foliage. Color is deep green, turning to bronze in the winter months.

COLUMBIA ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis columbia*). An exceedingly attractive form. The foliage is broad and beautifully marked with splashes of silver-gray.

GLOBE ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis globosa*). Globe, or ball-shaped Arborvitae, with typical Arborvitae foliage. Very compact.

PEABODY GOLDEN ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis lutea*). A bright golden yellow Arborvitae of dense habit, with short branches growing into pyramidal shape.

MOSS ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis plicata*). A tall, sturdy pyramidal tree. The branches are shorter than the American type, and the foliage darker green and fan shaped.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis pyramidalis*). A most valuable upright evergreen, of dense compact habit. Foliage light green; columnar form, similar to Irish Juniper or erect Yew.

ROSENTHAL ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis rosenhali*). Broad, symmetrical, pyramidal shaped. Foliage rich dark green and compact.

VERVAENE ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis vervaeneana*). Smaller and denser than the American Arborvitae. The twigs are slender and the foliage is of a yellow tone.

WARE ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis wareana*). One of the most desirable of the evergreens, growing much wider at the base in proportion to its height. Foliage is a light shiny green.

WOODWARD ARBORVITAE (*T. occidentalis woodwardi*). Compact, ball-shaped evergreen with very compact branches. Slightly larger than the Globe Arborvitae.

Tsuga - Canada Hemlock

CANADA HEMLOCK (*Tsuga canadensis*). A fine evergreen with dark green needles and graceful, drooping branching habit. Does well in the shade, but needs protection from the wind, too sunny a winter location, and too dry ground.



The Background and the Most Permanent Parts of a Landscape Are the Trees

Of large-growing trees we recommend:

American Elm
English Elm
Red Oak
Bur Oak
American Linden
Silver Maple
Sugar Maple
Honey Locust
White Ash

Of medium-growing the following are excellent:

Belgian Elm
Pin Oak
European Ash
Horse-Chestnut
Hackberry
Norway Maple
Ohio Buckeye
Silver Linden
Ginkgo

Small and formal trees are very useful for narrow streets, groups, formal plantings, and other special places. The following are very desirable:

European Mountain-Ash
Lombardy Poplar
Wheatley Elm
Globe-headed Elm
Laurel Willow

Frequently an especially fine tree is wanted as an ornamental specimen on the lawn, or as a shade or a memorial tree. For this purpose select specimens of most of the above mentioned are desirable, but in addition there are trees which possess special features which make them worthy of consideration, and we mention a few of these:

Schwedler Maple
Wier Maple
White Birch
Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch

Many trees have not only good foliage and form, but also very attractive flowers and fruit which give them additional value in the garden or park at various seasons, as for instance:

Choke-Cherry
Bird Cherry
Magnolia
Lindens
Flowering Crabs in var.
Hawthorns in var.
Double-flowering Plums
Redbud
Mountain-Ash
Horse-Chestnut
Ohio Buckeye
Western Catalpa
American Plum
Nanking Cherry

Others, again, have very attractive foliage as to form or color, or change to beautiful colors in the autumn, as the

Honey Locust
Cut-Leaved Birch
Silver Linden
Ginkgo
Wier Maple
Laurel Willow
Ailanthus
Schwedler Maple
Sugar Maple
Purple-Leaved Plum

Drooping or weeping trees are sometimes desirable for the lawn, or near groups of trees. Of these the following are good:

Cut-Leaved Birch
Babylon Weeping Willow
Wier Maple

Besides the attraction of foliage and flowers, there are trees whose color and bark give them an additional value as a winter feature in the garden or park, as:

Birches
Golden-Barked Willow

Where a quick immediate effect is wanted, the following trees are recommended:

Ailanthus
Lombardy Poplar
Silver Maple
Wier Silver Maple
Chinese Elm



AMERICAN ELM



REDBUD



OHIO BUCKEYE

Acer - Maple

SILVER MAPLE (*Acer dasycarpum*). Tall, silver-barked tree with spreading branches and deeply cut leaves. The foliage is glossy green on top, and silvery green below.

WIER CUTLEAF MAPLE (*A. dasycarpum wieri*). Similar to the Silver Maple, but with long, slender, pendulous branches, and exquisitely cut foliage.

AMUR MAPLE (*A. ginnala*). A small, graceful tree, or large shrub, branching to the ground, having glossy green foliage in the summer which turns a brilliant red in the autumn.

NORWAY MAPLE (*A. platanoides*). One of the handsomest of the Maples, growing to a good height, with spreading branches and a compact round head.

SCHWEDLER MAPLE (*A. platanoides schwedleri*). This attractive "red" Maple is still a great favorite. Similar, in most respects, to the Norway Maple, but bears bright red leaves in the spring, which turn dark green later in the summer.

RED MAPLE (*A. rubrum*). This handsome tree is called the Red Maple because its leaves turn a gorgeous scarlet in the fall. The silvery bark is most attractive in contrast to the dark green of the summer leaves.

SUGAR MAPLE (*A. saccharum*). Very stately tree and most desirable of the Maples. The leaves are dark green, assuming the most brilliant shades of scarlet, orange and yellow in the autumn.

Aesculus - Chestnut

OHIO BUCKEYE (*Aesculus glabra*). A handsome, medium sized tree with spreading branches. The upright clusters of white candle-like flowers are followed by the odd, prickly seed pods of the Chestnut.

HORSE-CHESTNUT (*A. hippocastanum*). A tall, stately tree with an immense round crown and strong, stiff branches. In the spring it has showy, erect clusters of white, candle-like flowers.

Ailanthus - Tree of Heaven

TREE OF HEAVEN (*Ailanthus glandulosa*). One of the most rapid growing trees, with handsome, large foliage, producing a luxuriant, semi-tropical effect. Excellent for city conditions.

Betula - Birch

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH (*Betula alba*). Clean, graceful and strong, the snow-white bark gives charm in the winter as well as the summer. The foliage is bright green.

CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH (*B. alba laciniata*). These trees, with their elegant, slender, weeping branches, are light and airy, and their white bark makes them great favorites.

CANOE BIRCH (*B. papyrifera*). This variety forms a large tree of upright growth, with large, handsome leaves and brilliant white bark.

Carpinus - Beech

BLUE BEECH (*Carpinus caroliniana*). An attractive slow growing small tree with metallic, sinewy branches. Compact plant with graceful character.

Celtis - Hackberry

HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*). Broad crown, smooth twigs; the bark on old wood being grey and curly rough. The fruit resembles a small cherry, turning almost black when ripe.

Cercis - Judas Tree

REDBUD OR JUDAS TREE (*Cercis canadensis*). Spring's early harbinger; blooms in April and literally covers with red and pink blooms before the deep green, heart-shaped leaves appear.

Crataegus - Hawthorn

THICKET HAWTHORN (*Crataegus coccinea*). Handsome, small round-headed tree. The white flowers late in the spring, and the brilliant red apples in the late summer, make this plant very desirable.

WASHINGTON HAWTHORN (*C. cordata*). A very desirable tree with dense, round head. Particularly beautiful in the autumn with its bright scarlet fruit in large clusters, while the leaves are turning scarlet and orange.

COCKSPUR THORN (*C. crus-galli*). Extremely handsome tree, with dark shiny leaves which turn orange and scarlet in the fall. The red fruit remains during the winter.

ENGLISH HAWTHORN (*C. oxyacantha*). Attractive small tree, with dark, deep lobed leaves and attractive white flowers and scarlet fruit.

PAUL'S SCARLET HAWTHORN (*C. oxyacantha pauli*). One of our choicest ornamental trees, bearing clusters of double flowers, deep crimson with a scarlet glow.



SILVER MAPLE

Fraxinus - Ash

AMERICAN ASH (*Fraxinus americana*). Native of our New England woods, the American Ash is a fast growing and tall tree, making a desirable shade tree.

Gleditsia - Honey Locust

HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). The Honey Locust, with long, sharp thorns and delicate feathery foliage, grows to a large tree, forming a broad, graceful, picturesque head. Ideal for city conditions.



NORWAY MAPLE



HONEY LOCUST



BECHTEL CRABAPPLE

Ginkgo - Maidenhair Tree

MAIDENHAIR TREE (*Ginkgo biloba*). Picturesque pyramidal tree. This native of China has a straight clean trunk and fan-shaped leaves which are bright green, but turn clear yellow in the fall. Impervious to insect attack.

Gymnocladus - Kentucky Coffee Tree

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus dioica*). A native of noble proportions, growing rather irregular in shape with stiff, heavy branchlets, softens in the summer with fine textural blue-green foliage.

Juglans - Walnut

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans nigra*). One of the finest of our native trees, growing to a great height.

Magnolia

SAUCER MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia soulangeana*). A very spectacular and picturesque tree of moderate size, with large, lustrous foliage. In the early spring, before the leaves appear, this tree produces large, slightly fragrant, cup-shaped pinkish flowers.

MALUS—Flowering Crabapple

The Flowering Crabs have few rivals among the gorgeous spring flowering trees. Hardy, picturesque and rugged, they are completely covered with masses of various shades of pink in the spring, and many produce bright colored scarlet apples that last well into the winter, catching the eye and a treat to the birds.

ARNOLD'S CRAB (*Malus arnoldiana*). Pale rose flowers; large yellow fruit.

CARMINE CRAB (*M. atrosanguinea*). Carmine flowers; small, dull red fruit.

DOLGA CRAB (*M. Dolga*). Pink flowers; small yellow and scarlet fruit.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB (*M. floribunda*). Rose flowers; small yellow and red fruit.

HOPA CRAB (*M., Hopa*). Large, single, rose-pink flowers; large light red fruit.

BECHTEL CRAB (*M. ioensis bechteli*). Double, fragrant, rose-like and pink flowers; no fruit.

REDVEIN CRAB (*M. niedzwetzkyana*). Deep pink flowers; red leaves. Fruit dark red inside and out.



NATIVE HAWTHORN



← PAUL'S SCARLET HAWTHORN



↓ FLOWERING CRAB

MAGNOLIA ↑





EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY

MALUS, continued

PARKMAN CRAB (*M. parkmani*). Deep rose flowers, semi-double; yellow fruit.

RED-TWIG CRAB (*M., red-twig*). Twigs, leaves, flowers and fruit are red.

CHERRY CRAB (*M. robusta*). Flowers, white to pink; fruit, red to yellow.

SARGENT CRAB (*M. sargentii*). Dwarf plant with fine, heavy foliage. White flowers and tiny dark red fruits.

SCHEIDECKER CRAB (*M. scheideckeri*). Semi-double, pale pink flowers; yellow fruit.

TEA CRAB (*M. theifera*). Blush to pale pink flowers; yellow fruit.

PRUNUS

The Japanese Flowering Cherries

The famous Japanese Cherries around the tidal basin in Washington, D. C., show what this excellent plant will do. The pyramidal shaped trees are unmatched for blooming qualities, and if given a little protection in the middle west, enrich the beauty of the garden.

Prunus, Amanogawa. Semi-double, pink.

P., Naden. Double, lovely deep pink.

P., Kwanzan. Double, deep pink.

P., Kofugen. Double, crimson buds opening to deep pink.

P., Shirofugen. Semi-double, large pinkish-white flowers.

P. Yedoensis. Single, white flowers, red buds; early.

Populus - Poplar

LOMBARDY POPLAR (*Populus nigra italica*). This spire-like tree stands out like a sentinel. Very fast growing and easy to cultivate.

Prunus - Plum

AMERICAN PLUM (*Prunus americana*). Very attractive native plant, with masses of white, very fragrant flowers in the spring, and large red fruits which turn deep purple in the fall. Particularly good for group planting.

NEWPORT PURPLELEAF PLUM (*P., Newport*). Spectacular plant with dark red or purple leaves, contrasting sharply with the pink-white flowers in the spring.

EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY (*P. padus*). Bushy tree of good foliage and color. The white flowers appear in long, drooping racemes, followed by long bunches of black berries in late summer.

NANKING CHERRY (*P. tomentosa*). Compact, small tree with upright branches. The pink buds appear in early spring, and open up white. The red cherries in the summer are enjoyed by the birds.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM (*P. triloba*). Large shrub, or small, very hardy tree, covered with small double bright pink, exquisitely shaped flowers in the spring.

CHOKE CHERRY (*P. virginiana*). Handsome flowering tree of bush habit. The white flowers are borne in bushy clusters and are very showy.

Quercus - Oak

WHITE OAK (*Quercus alba*). A rugged, open-headed tree of enormous proportions. Magnificent specimens, and should have lots of room.

SCARLET OAK (*Q. coccinea*). A grand Oak with spreading branches and round open head. Especially noted for its brilliant scarlet fall coloring.

MOSSYCUP OAK (*Q. macrocarpa*). The Bur Oak is vigorous and of comparatively rapid growth, becoming a stately and picturesque tree with heavy, corky branches.

PIN OAK (*Q. palustris*). A rapid growing, symmetrical tree with deeply cut leaves which turn crimson in the fall.

RED OAK (*Q. rubra*). Majestic tree with a broad, round head. Especially noted for its smooth bark and dark red autumnal color.



JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Salix - Willow

BABYLON WEeping WILLOW (*Salix babylonica*). A graceful form with slender, whiplike drooping branches which give it a weeping form.

PUSSY WILLOW (*S. discolor*). Fast growing, bushy tree, particularly noted for its fuzzy flower buds in the spring.

LAUREL WILLOW (*S. pentandra*). A fast growing, bushy tree with broad head and dark shiny foliage in the summer.

GOLDEN WEeping WILLOW (*S. Swain Nelson Golden*). Extremely hardy and similar in every respect to *Babylonica*, except for its golden bark.

Sorbus - Mountain Ash

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus americana*). Medium sized tree with fine, dark green leaves. The tree is noted for its great clusters of beautiful orange-red berries.

Taxodium - Bald Cypress

BALD CYPRESS (*Taxodium distichum*). Symmetrical, pyramidal tree. Has bright green, needlelike leaves, which turn bronze before they drop in the autumn.



WEeping WILLOW

Tilia - Linden

AMERICAN LINDEN (*Tilia americana*). A handsome, medium sized pyramidal tree of very symmetrical habit. The large green, heart-shaped leaves make this a splendid shade tree.

LITTLELEAF LINDEN (*T. cordata*). Very similar to the American type, but this variety has much smaller and darker green leaves.

Ulmus - Elm

AMERICAN ELM (*Ulmus americana*). Decidedly the all-American favorite because of its beautiful vase-shaped form. Excellent for street planting or en-framing the house.

MOLINE ELM (*U. americana moline*). A grafted form of American Elm, hence very uniform. "V" shaped, symmetrical, and with very smooth bark.

ENGLISH ELM (*U. campestris*). Wide, spreading Elm, forming a round head. The leaves, slightly larger than the American Elm, stay green longer in the fall.

BELGIAN ELM (*U. latifolia*). Very much like the English Elm, but the bark is a lighter gray, and the habit is more open.

CHINESE ELM (*U. pumila*). By far, the fastest growing of the Elms. This tree has small leaves and fine branches, which makes it excellent for tall hedges.

WHEATLEY ELM (*U. wheatleyi*). Full, columnar tree of very distinct character. The dark green foliage is very attractive. An excellent tree for street planting, for formal arrangement, and as a specimen.



CHINESE ELM



FLOWERING ALMOND



DOUBLE KERRIA



VIRGINAL MOCK ORANGE

Shrubs



Flowering Shrubs

Are Indispensable in Any Landscape

There's a shrub for every purpose.

Of shrubs with white or cream-colored flowers there are very many. These are some of the best:

Buttonbush
Elder
White Rose of Sharon
White Common Lilac
Ninebark
Hawthorn
Hydrangea
Viburnum in var.
American Juneberry
Morrow Honeysuckle
White Hybrid Lilac
Downy Serviceberry
Deutzia
Bridal Wreath and other Spirea
Jetbead
White Double-Flowering Almond
Manchurian Honeysuckle
Japan Lilac
Mock Orange

Many shrubs have lovely pink, rose or red flowers and the following are among the best:

Tamarisk
Pink Double-Flowering Almond
Japanese Quince
Tatarian and Oriental Honeysuckles
Swamp Rose
Froebel Spirea
Double-Flowering Plum
Rose of Sharon
Rose-Flowered Weigela

Sweetbrier Rose
Pink Rugosa Rose
Anthony Waterer Spirea
Hybrid Lilacs
Weigela, Eva Rathke
Prairie Rose
Beauty Bush

Not so many shrubs have lavender, blue and purple flowers, yet there are some very fine ones, such as:

Common Lilac
Rose of Sharon
Hybrid Lilac
Matrimony Vine
Chinese Lilac

There are many shrubs with beautiful yellow flowers, as, for instance:

Fly Honeysuckle
Siberian Pea Tree
Cornelian Cherry
Forsythia
Witch Hazel
Double-Flowering Kerria
Golden St. Johnswort

The fruit-bearing shrubs are not only very effective for their decorative value in the landscape, but they are also very valuable as a source of food for birds in the winter time, and should be extensively planted for

this reason. Among shrubs with rose-colored or red fruit, the following varieties are fine:

American Bittersweet
Hawthorn
Bush Honeysuckle
Elder
Coralberry
Winged Euonymus
Japanese Barberry
Cranberry Bush
Cornelian Cherry
European Burning Bush
Red Chokeberry
Christmasberry

Of shrubs with blue or purplish black fruits, the following varieties are best known:

Buckthorn
Siebold Viburnum
Juneberry
Peking Cotoneaster
Glossy Buckthorn
Arrow-wood
Kerria
Privets
Elder
Kentucky Viburnum

A few shrubs have white or yellow fruit. Of these the following are very desirable:

Russian Olive
Manchurian Honeysuckle
Snowberry
Coral Dogwood
Gray Dogwood

SHRUBS, continued

Partial Shade. There are many places near buildings or under trees that are in partial shade a greater part of the time, where sun-loving shrubs will not grow. For such places the following can be recommended:

Coralberry
Golden St. Johnswort
European Burning Bush
Ninebark
Alpine Currant
Privet
Snowberry
Southern Bush Honeysuckle
Snowhill Hydrangea
Elder
Cotoneaster
Mock Orange
Five-Leaved Aralia
Border Forsythia (Golden Bell)
Cranberry Bush
Arrow-wood

Where a luxuriant, semi-tropical foliage effect is desired, the following shrubs are very useful:

Devils Walkingstick
Five-Leaved Aralia
Tree of Heaven (kept low by yearly severe cutting back)
Cut-Leaved Sumac

A light, airy effect can be produced by the use of:

Tamarisk
Thunberg Spirea
Cut-Leaved Elder
Cut-Leaved Sumac, and others

All nature students admire the beautiful winter effects of the various colors and peculiarities of bark, not to speak of the grace of twig and general structure of the different shrubs. Among the most interesting we may mention:

Coral Dogwood
Winged Euonymus
Golden-Twig Dogwood
Kerria
European Burning Bush
Willows, in variety (kept low by annual severe pruning)

There are many shrubs that normally do not attain large size but remain low to medium in height. Of these the following are very useful for low planting or foreground effect:

Lemoine Mock Orange, and its varieties
Japanese Barberry
Hydrangea
Anthony Waterer Spirea

Double Kerria
Lemoine Deutzia
Coralberry
Weigela, Eva Rathke
Snowhill Hydrangea
Regel Privet
Jetbead
Fragrant Sumac
Golden St. Johnswort
Snowberry
Rosa rugosa and other hardy Roses
Froebel Spirea
Flowering Almond
Wilson Cotoneaster

For hedges, the shrubs listed below are excellent:

Amur River Privet
Buckthorn
Russian Mulberry
Bridal Wreath Spirea
Dwarf Ninebark
Glossy Buckthorn
Lilacs
Russian Olive
Chenault Snowberry
Hawthorn
Japanese Barberry
Mock Orange
Peking Cotoneaster
Honeysuckle



A PATHWAY OF LILACS



REDLEAF JAPANESE BARBERRY

Amelanchier - Shadblow

DOWNY SERVICEBERRY (*Amelanchier canadensis*). Hardy, large growing, native shrub or small tree with very showy white flowers in spring. Fruits mature in July and attract the birds.

EUROPEAN SHADBLOW (*A. rotundifolia*). Dwarf shrub with long-petaled flowers borne in short clusters, and blue-black berries.

Acanthopanax - Aralia

FIVE-LEAVED ARALIA (*Acanthopanax (aralia) pentaphyllum*). Attractive, medium-sized shrub with arching branches and large, glossy and palm-like leaves which produce a semi-tropical appearance. A strong and vigorous grower, valuable in creating an immediate effect.

Aralia

DEVILS WALKINGSTICK, or HERCULES CLUB (*Aralia spinosa*). A striking, tall growing tree-like shrub with stout stems and branches armed with heavy spires. The large palm-like leaves and enormous clusters of fragrant white flowers, which are followed by deep purple berries, give a distinct sub-tropical appearance.

Aronia - Chokeberry

RED CHOKEBERRY (*Aronia arbutifolia*). A tall native shrub with upright spreading branches. The light green foliage turns crimson in the fall. The clusters of white flowers in the spring produce bright red fruit in the fall.

BLACK CHOKEBERRY (*A. melanocarpa*). A native medium-to-tall broad spreading shrub. Light green foliage turning crimson in the fall. Clusters of white flowers produce black, glossy berries.

Berberis - Barberry

JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis thunbergii*). A low to medium shrub with arching, densely twigged branches covered with short thorns. Small dark green foliage turns scarlet in the fall. The scarlet berries last well through the winter.

BERBERIS, continued

REDLEAF JAPANESE BARBERRY (*B. thunbergii atropurpurea*). Identical to the preceding, except for the bright red foliage in the spring which turns to a dull red in the summer, and a brilliant scarlet in the fall.

MENTOR BARBERRY (Patented Variety) (*B. mentorensis*). Similar to the Japanese Barberry, except for more open twigging, larger leaves, fewer and larger thorns. The green leaves turn bronze in the fall, and, with the scarlet berries, last throughout the winter.



BUTTERFLY BUSH



LEMOINE DEUTZIA

Buddleia - Butterfly Bush

BUTTERFLY BUSH or SUMMER LILAC (Buddleia). Erect, spreading shrubs of medium height, slender brown branches and elongated, dull dark green leathery leaves. Bears beautiful lila-like flower spires 12 to 18 inches long; excellent for cutting. Plants start to bloom in early August, and continue until frost.

Charming. Long sprays of lavender-pink flowers. One of the best.

Dubonnet. Reddish purple. Nearest true red introduction to date.

Eleanor. Eleanor-blue, orange eye.

Hartwegi. Lavender-blue.

Ile de France. Dark claret-purple.

Calycanthus - Sweet Shrub

COMMON SWEET SHRUB (Calycanthus floridus). Tall, upright shrubs with spreading branches; large glossy dark green leaves; dark, reddish brown, fragrant flowers in early spring.

Caragana - Siberian Pea Tree

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (Caragana arborescens). A tall growing shrub with green bark, small bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers in the late spring, and light green, fine foliage.

Cephalanthus - Buttonbush

COMMON BUTTONBUSH (Cephalanthus occidentalis). A sturdy, native shrub with erect branches, light green foliage and odd, ball-shaped flower clusters on long stems; blooming from July to September. The button-like seed pods provide ornamental winter effect.

Cornus - Dogwood

CORAL DOGWOOD (Cornus alba sibirica). A rather tall and broad growing shrub with bright coral-red branches which are very outstanding, especially in the winter. Flat clusters of white flowers in May and June produce bluish white fruit.

PAGODA DOGWOOD (C. alternifolia). A tall growing shrub with branches forming flat, spreading tiers. Flat flower clusters produce dark blue fruit.

SILKY DOGWOOD (Cornus amomum; sericea). A tall shrub with purple branches and large leaves which are dark green above and pale green beneath. Clusters of white flowers in June and July produce attractive blue fruit.

CORNUS, continued

GRAY DOGWOOD (C. paniculata). A tall growing shrub with gray, upright branches. Dark green leaves turn to a pleasing fall color. Clusters of white flowers in May produce white berries on short, red stems.

CORNELIAN CHERRY (C. mas). Large, dense, tree-like shrub with fine, glossy foliage. The showy bright scarlet edible fruit produces a lasting fall effect. Bears small yellow flowers early in the spring before the Golden Bell.

RED OSIER DOGWOOD (C. stolonifera). Medium height shrub; spreading habit; bright red branches; white flowers in May and June and fruit in clusters.

GOLDENTWIG DOGWOOD (C. stolonifera flaviramea). Medium to tall, spreading shrub with yellow branches. White flowers are produced in clusters.

Cotoneaster

PEKING COTONEASTER (Cotoneaster acutifolia). A handsome medium sized shrub of upright growth. Foliage consists of small, oval, dark green and lustrous leaves. The small white flowers produce black fruit.

WILSON COTONEASTER (C. Wilsoni). A low to medium sized shrub of spreading habit. Lustrous dark green leaves provide a rich foliage effect. Tiny white flowers produce red fruit.

Cydonia - Flowering Quince

FLOWERING QUINCE (Cydonia japonica). A very ornamental shrub, medium to tall, with thorny, irregular branches. The beautiful dark green, glossy foliage is preceded in April and May by white, rose or red flowers, massed throughout the shrub on short stems. Large yellow fruit offers fall interest.



FLOWERING QUINCE

Deutzia

LEMOINE DEUTZIA (*Deutzia lemoinei*). A small, graceful shrub, with slender, arching branches. Dainty white flowers are borne in graceful sprays.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER DEUTZIA (*Deutzia scabra*, *Pride of Rochester*). A medium to tall shrub of upright arching habit. Handsome white to pale pink flowers are borne in broad clusters in early spring.

WELLS' DEUTZIA (*D. wellsii*). A tall growing arching shrub. Pure white, double flowers are borne in handsome, upright clusters, and are the most showy of any of the Deutzias.

Diervilla - Honeysuckle

SOUTHERN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Diervilla sessilifolia*). A medium sized, bushy shrub of spreading habit. Small yellow flowers in June leave prominent seed pods for winter interest.

Elaeagnus - Russian Olive

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*). A tall, rangy tree-like shrub with coarse branches, silvery foliage and clusters of silvery white fruit in late summer.

Exochorda - Pearl Bush

COMMON PEARL BUSH (*Exochorda grandiflora*). Tall shrub with slender arching branches and grayish green leaves. White pearl-like flowers are produced in May in large, loose clusters.



WINGED EUONYMUS

Euonymus - Burning Bush

WINGED EUONYMUS; BURNING BUSH; STRAWBERRY BUSH (*Euonymus alatus*). A medium to tall shrub of an upright and horizontal character. Branches and twigs are angular in character and bear odd longitudinal corklike "wings," giving the shrub a crisp appearance even in winter. The handsome, oval-shaped, rich green leaves change to a brilliant crimson in autumn.

DWARF WINGED EUONYMUS (*E. alatus compacta*). A low to medium height form of *Euonymus alatus*, having identical twig structure and foliage qualities.

EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH (*E. europaeus*). A tall, erect growing shrub with slightly ridged, bright green bark which retains an excellent winter effect. The rich, dark green foliage turns to a brilliant fall color in addition to an abundance of beautiful rose-colored fruit.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

BORDER FORSYTHIA (*Forsythia intermedia*). A shrub of medium height with slender, arching branches, weighted with golden yellow flowers in the early spring before the leaves appear. The luxuriant foliage is of a rich dark green.

FORTUNE FORSYTHIA (*F. suspensa fortunei*). A medium to tall shrub with long, pendent branches. The quaintly twisted four-petaled flowers of bright golden yellow, cover the entire bush at the first breath of spring, before the leaves are out. Fine dark green foliage.

WEeping FORSYTHIA (*F. suspensa*). Medium height, having pendulous branches with bright golden flowers, followed by glossy green foliage. May be trained to grow on lattice or tied to a wall in espalier form.

SHOWY BORDER FORSYTHIA (*F. suspensa spectabilis*). Tall, upright shrub with early spring golden yellow flowers, followed by rich green foliage.



FORSYTHIA OR GOLDEN BELL



SNOWBALL HYDRANGEA

Hibiscus - Rose of Sharon

ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus syriacus*). A beautiful shrub whose brightly colored flowers appear in early August and continue to flower freely until frost.

Varieties of Hibiscus:

- Boule de Feu.** Double, bright red.
- Coelestis.** Single, blue.
- Comte de Haimont.** Double, pink-white mottled.
- Lady Stanley.** Double, pink.
- Lucy.** Double, lavender-violet.
- Puniceus plenus.** Semi-double, rose.
- Rubus.** Single, red.



BEAUTYBUSH (KOLKWITZIA)

Hamamelis - Witch Hazel

WITCH HAZEL (*Hamamelis virginica*). A tall, native shrub of spreading, coarse, irregular habit. The large light green scalloped-edged leaves turn bright yellow, orange, or purple in the fall. Narrow flowers, carried along the almost naked branches, are bright yellow and bloom after most other shrubs are dormant. Flowers and fruit are borne simultaneously.

HYDRANGEA

SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*). Low to medium shrub of broad, spreading habit. Large, light green leaves turn bronze in the autumn. Large, full, greenish white flower clusters bloom in July.

PEEGEE HYDRANGEA (*H. paniculata grandiflora*). Low to medium sized shrub with light green leaves. Flowers are borne in immense pointed clusters, creamy white when fully expanded, and continuing in bloom for a month. Later, the huge flower heads change to tones of rose and bronze where exposed to sun. The shrub can be successfully trained to a tree form.



PEEGEE HYDRANGEA

Hypericum - St. Johnswort

GOLDEN ST. JOHNSWORT (*Hypericum aureum*). A medium height shrub with upright, slender arching branches and small dark green leaves. Clusters of brilliant golden yellow flowers appear in July and August.

Ilex - Inkberry

INKBERRY (*Ilex glabra*). A low to medium, partially evergreen shrub of a loose, upright, spreading habit. The glossy green leaves turn purplish in winter, and the fruit is shiny and black. Requires winter protection.

Kerria

DOUBLE KERRIA (*Kerria japonica flore-pleno*). A low to medium shrub of irregular spreading habit. Light green foliage. An abundance of single, yellow flowers in late spring is followed by a scattering of flowers lasting throughout the season. Yellowish green twigs give effective winter interest.

SINGLE KERRIA (*Kerria japonica*). Similar to above in all respects except that the flowers are single, which many people prefer for landscape effects.

Kolkwitzia - Beauty Bush

BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*). A shrub of medium height with slender, arching branches and dense twigging. Dainty pink flowers are borne freely over long sections of branches in June.



MORROW HONEYSUCKLE

Ligustrum - Privet

AMUR RIVER PRIVET (*Ligustrum amurense*). A hardy, medium to tall shrub of upright, dense character, especially suitable for hedge planting. Dark green foliage and insignificant flowers.

REDEL PRIVET (*L. regelianum*). A low to medium form of Privet with spreading, horizontal branches. Dull green foliage. Tiny white flowers produce masses of black berries which last through the fall and winter.

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

WHITE BELLE HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera bella albida*).

One of the finest of the medium to tall bush Honeysuckles, with dense dark green foliage. Masses of fine white flowers in May, followed by scarlet berries, remaining nearly all summer.

WINTER HONEYSUCKLE (*L. fragrantissima*). One of the better varieties of Honeysuckles, having an upright, spreading habit. The dark green leaves last till winter. Small, fragrant white flowers bloom in April and May before the foliage appears, producing red berries in late summer.

MORROW HONEYSUCKLE (*L. morrowi*). A dense shrub of medium height, but of wide-spreading growth, with gracefully recurving branches. Foliage is lighter than that of the other varieties. Flowers are blush-white, followed by bright red berries.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*L. tatarica*). The best known of all the Bush Honeysuckles. Tall, with upright or spreading branches, and bright green foliage. The flowers, borne in late spring, are white or pink, followed by orange or red berries.

BRIDE HONEYSUCKLE (*L. tatarica grandiflora*). A beautiful shrub of vigorous growth, producing large, bright pink flowers, striped white in June.

EUROPEAN FLY HONEYSUCKLE (*L. xylosteum*). Strong grower of irregular habit; flowers yellowish white; berries dark red.



ROSE OF SHARON

Morus - Mulberry

RUSSIAN MULBERRY (*Morus alba tatarica*). When used in shrub form, the White Mulberry makes a handsome, interesting plant. An extra strong and thrifty grower. Dark, glossy green, deeply cut leaves, and black edible fruit.

Philadelphus - Mock Orange

SWEET MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus coronarius*). An old-time shrub of tall, upright growth. Light brown bark and large dark green leaves. An abundance of very fragrant, creamy white flowers in late May and June. Extremely hardy and vigorous.

DOUBLE MOCK ORANGE (*P. coronarius dianthiflorus*). Dwarf form of Mock Orange, with double cream colored, fragrant flowers.

BIG SCENTLESS MOCK ORANGE (*P. inodorus grandiflorus*). One of the best of the tall, upright varieties. The pure white flowers, while not fragrant, are larger than those of the other varieties.

AVALANCHE MOCK ORANGE (*P. lemoinei, Avalanche*). A shrub of medium height with slender, arching branches covered with a profusion of snowy white flowers.

WHITE BOUQUET MOCK ORANGE (*P. lemoinei, Bouquet Blanc*). A low to medium sized shrub with slender, arching branches covered with profuse pure white bloom.

VIRGINAL MOCK ORANGE (*P. lemoinei, Virginal*). The finest of the tall Mock Orange varieties. Dense, dark green foliage, with fragrant, semi-double white flowers, blooming in May and June, and often throughout the summer.

Photinia - Christmasberry

CHRISTMASBERRY (*Photinia villosa*). Tall growing shrub with irregular spreading branches. The glossy, dark green foliage turns bright red in the fall, and small white flowers in June produce clusters of scarlet berries, effective in fall and winter.



JETBEAD OR WHITE KERRIA



FRAGRANT MOCK ORANGE

Physocarpus - Ninebark

COMMON NINEBARK (*Physocarpus opulifolius*). Tall, native shrub of upright, wide-spreading, arching habit. Derives its name from its shaggy bark. The maple-shaped, light green leaves take a good fall color, while the clusters of white flowers, in June, produce glossy yellow fruit in early fall.

DWARF NINEBARK (*P. opulifolius nanus*). Dwarf variety of Ninebark, with a rather upright habit. Light brown, shaggy bark, small maple-shaped leaves, white flowers and yellow fruit, give this shrub year-round attractiveness.

Prunus - Flowering Almond

DOUBLE PINK FLOWERING ALMOND (*Prunus glandulosa rosea*). Old-fashioned, low growing, upright spreading branches bearing masses of small, double pink flowers in early spring, before the dark green foliage.

NANKING CHERRY (*P. tomentosa*). Compact, small tree with upright branches. The pink buds appear in early spring, and open up white. The red cherries in the summer are enjoyed by the birds.

Pyracantha - Firethorn

LALAND FIRETHORN (*Pyracantha coccinea lalandi*). Tall shrub; irregular outline; slender spreading branches; conspicuous thorns; small narrow leaves throughout the year; white flowers in clusters in the spring; masses of brilliant red or orange berries in the fall.

Rhodotypos - Jetbead

JETBEAD (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*). A medium sized shrub of loose, upright, spreading habit. Slender black twigs support bright green foliage and conspicuous white flowers in May and June, and small clusters of shiny black berries in the fall and winter.

Rhus - Sumac

FRAGRANT SUMAC (*Rhus canadensis*) (*aromatica*). A broad, spreading shrub of low to medium height, with finely divided aromatic foliage. Clusters of yellow flowers bloom before the leaves appear in early spring. Masses of red fruit in late summer.

COMMON SMOKETREE (*R. cotinus*). A tall growing, tree-like shrub with distinctive round leaves and peculiar threadlike purple flowers in June, in large loose heads that give the appearance of smoke.

SMOOTH SUMAC (*R. glabra*). A sizable, rangy, treelike shrub, with a rather open crown. Flowers are followed by brilliant pyramids of seeds which remain all winter. The palmlike leaves assume a beautiful fall color, bronze to scarlet.

STAGHORN SUMAC (*R. typhina*). A large, rangy, tree-like shrub. The young antler-like growth is densely covered with a velvety down. Beautiful fall color.

SHREDDED or CUTLEAF SUMAC (*R. typhina laciniata*). One of the most attractive of the Sumacs. The deeply cut foliage turns to a brilliant crimson in the fall, the color of the seed clusters.

Ribes - Flowering Currant

MOUNTAIN CURRANT (*Ribes alpinum*). A low growing shrub with whitish bark and leaves covered with a fine down. Yellow flowers are produced in dainty clusters, followed by large, handsome and showy scarlet fruit.

Pyracanthas have never been popular with amateur gardeners because they have always been almost impossible to transplant. Now we are able to offer plants grown in tubs. These can be taken out of the tubs and planted on your ground perfectly safely any time of year.



NANKING CHERRY

Rhamnus - Buckthorn

COMMON BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus cathartica*). A tall growing shrub with spiny branches, beautiful dark green, glossy foliage, and masses of attractive black berries which adhere all winter.

GLOSSY BUCKTHORN (*R. frangula*). A tall, upright growing shrub with smooth, black bark and beautiful glossy, dark green leaves. Very fragrant; insignificant white flowers produce red berries which gradually turn black.

Salix - Willow

GOAT WILLOW (*Salix caprea*). Treelike shrub, with upright branches and rounded, light green, hairy leaves. Opening catkins, or flowers, are conspicuous in early spring before the leaves appear. Similar to Pussy Willow.

GOLDEN WILLOW (*S. vitellina aurea*). One of the first treelike shrubs to show the approach of spring.

URAL WILLOW (*S. uralensis*). Fine, upright shrub with stout, heavy, purplish branches bearing tongue-shaped leaves and duck-bill buds, red to purple in color.



LALAND FIRETHORN (PYRACANTHA)



SNOWBERRY



ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA



A BRIDALWREATH TRAIL

Sambucus - Elder

AMERICAN ELDER (*Sambucus canadensis*). Tall, fast growing shrub with pithy jointed branches and large light green, compound leaves.

CUT-LEAVED AMERICAN ELDER (*S. canadensis lacinata*). Fine shrub for massing. Flowers creamy; fruit black. Foliage deeply cut-leaved.

Spiraea - Spirea

ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA (*Spiraea*, *Anthony Waterer*). A low growing, compact shrub with upright branches. Abundant rosy crimson flowers are borne in dense, flat-topped clusters throughout the summer and well into the autumn.

GARLAND SPIREA (*S. arguta*). A showy and free growing shrub of medium height and fine, light green foliage. Garlands of pure white flowers bloom in early spring.

FROEBEL'S SPIREA (*S. froebeli*). A low growing shrub with upright branches. Flowers ranging in shades from light to deep pink are borne all summer in flat, dense clusters. The dark green leaves turn bronze in the fall.

PINK MEADOW SPIREA (*S. latifolia*). One of the loveliest of midsummer blooming Spireas, flowering in large feathery clusters of attractive pink.

THUNBERG SPIREA (*S. thunbergi*). A medium height shrub of slender, upright habit and feathery light green foliage. Masses of small white flowers bloom in April and May.

VAN HOUTTE SPIREA or BRIDALWREATH (*S. van houttei*). Medium to tall shrub, with many long spreading branches clothed with handsome dark green foliage. In June the entire shrub is covered with dense clusters of exquisite white flowers, larger than those of the other varieties.

Symphoricarpos - Snowberry

CHENAULT'S SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos chenaulti*).

A rapidly growing and spreading shrub of medium height. Slender, arching, tan colored branches bear fresh green foliage, and the profuse pink flowers produce whitish berries.

SNOWBERRY (*S. racemosus*). A rapidly growing shrub of medium height, with slender, upright branches and fine twigging. Small, white flowers produce waxy white berries which last through the winter.

CORALBERRY or INDIAN CURRANT (*S. vulgaris*). A native, low growing, dense shrub producing an abundance of red berries.



HYBRID LILAC

Syringa---The Lilacs

Among the shrubs in old gardens and dooryards the Lilac has always been the favorite beloved by all for the many sentiments and old associations woven about them. They are hardy and of easy culture, splendid for mass-planting, for specimens, and for hedges. Should be used so extensively in every garden that one would eagerly look forward to Lilac-time, the most glorious season in the spring and early summer garden.

CHINESE LILAC (*Syringa chinensis*). Tall, upright Lilac with slender branches, small, fresh green leaves, and large, compact clusters of pale purple flowers in May.

JAPANESE LILAC (*S. japonica*). Tall, loose, treelike shrub with cherry-like bark and glossy dark green leaves. Large panicles of odorless cream colored flowers bloom a month later than other Lilac varieties.

HUNGARIAN LILAC (*S. josikaea*). Tall, Asiatic type shrub of coarse, irregular habit, bearing large, glossy leaves. Small, narrow clusters of mildly fragrant violet flowers bloom in June and July. The best Lilac to bloom.

LATE LILAC (*S. villosa*). A Lilac species from the Himalayas, with bright green foliage and pinkish Lilac flowers in May and June. Similar to the Hungarian Lilac.

COMMON or PURPLE LILAC (*S. vulgaris*). Tall, old garden Lilac of heavy, upright habit. Large panicles of fragrant purple flowers in May.

WHITE LILAC (*S. vulgaris alba*). An equally fine variety of the common Lilac, with white flowers. Blooms at the same time in May.

NAMED HYBRID LILACS (*S. vulgaris hybrida*). No words, no pictures, can do justice to these Lilacs. In fragrance, no flower surpasses them. They do not grow so tall, nor make such a large bush as the old-fashioned Lilac, but are more colorful and will bloom the first year after planting. Perfectly hardy, live and grow everywhere, and bloom very freely.

Varieties of Hybrid Lilacs:

Alphonse Lavallee. Double, lavender.

Belle de Nancy. Double, light violet-red.

Charles The Tenth. Single, reddish purple.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single, reddish purple.

Marie Legraye. Single, white.

Michael Buchner. Double, lilac-blue.

Mme. Lemoine. Double white.

President Grevy. Double, light blue.



SNOWBALL

Tamarix - Tamarisk

AMUR TAMARISK (*Tamarix amurensis*). An upright growing variety of the Kashgar Tamarisk, very similar and equally attractive.

FRENCH TAMARISK (*T. gallica*). A tall shrub or small tree with slender, erect or spreading branches. Leaves are dull, bluish green. Pink flowers bloom in thick cylindrical racemes.



WAYFARING TREE

Viburnum - The Viburnums

Ornamental hardy shrubs, which should be used extensively for screen and border planting. Most of them are large shrubs with white to pinkish white flowers in flat clusters followed by red, white, blue, or black berries. The foliage is very attractive and beautiful. They will grow in any soil, in sun or in partial shade.

GARDENIA-SCENTED SNOWBALL (*Viburnum Burkwoodi*). New, fragrant, hardy shrub with waxy, pinkish white flowers. Semi-evergreen. Brilliant autumn foliage when grown in dry locations. Similar to *Viburnum Carlesi*, but blooms one to two weeks earlier. The most outstanding shrub introduction in recent years.

FRAGRANT VIBURNUM (*V. Carlesi*). A shrub of low to medium height and round habit, with spreading branches. Sizable elliptical leaves, dull green and slightly hairy above, and pale and very hairy beneath, offer a fine foliage effect. Fragrant white and soft pink flowers are borne in dense hemispherical clusters early in the spring.



GARDENIA-SCENTED SNOWBALL

VIBURNUM, continued

ARROW-WOOD (*V. dentatum*). A native, medium-to-tall, bushy shrub of round habit. Excellent foliage consists of sizable heart-shaped leaves, fresh green in the summer, turning to a rich purple and red in the fall. Creamy white flowers in late spring are followed by blue-black berries.

WAYFARING TREE (*V. lantana*). A native, large, treelike shrub of coarse branching. The large, attractive leaves are dull green and wrinkled, turning to a pleasing autumn color. White flowers in May and June are followed by bright red berries changing to black.

NANNYBERRY (*V. lentago*). A tall, native shrub of upright, spreading habit. Bronze young leaves turn glossy green in the summer, and a brilliant orange and red in the autumn. Clusters of small creamy white flowers in May and June, produce dark blue berries.

KENTUCKY VIBURNUM (*V. molle*). A native, medium to tall, bushy shrub, very similar to Arrow-wood. The bark is flaky and the leaves are heart-shaped, dark green and hairy. Clusters of small white flowers in May, precede blue-black fruit in August.



HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY



FRUIT OF Highbush CRANBERRY



EVA RATHKE WEIGELA

VIBURNUM, continued

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY (*V. opulus*). A tall, bushy shrub of upright and spreading form. The green, crinkly, maple-shaped leaves turn to a pleasing fall color, and the small white flowers in early summer produce showy scarlet berries which remain all winter.

SNOWBALL (*V. opulus sterile*). A magnificent large shrub with upright branches and attractive foliage. The showy balls of white flowers, borne at lilac-time, do not produce fruit.

SIEBOLD VIBURNUM (*V. Sieboldi*). A tall shrub with rather heavy, spreading branches. The leaves are large, rich green, deeply veined, but glossy. The white flowers are followed by pink berries.

Vitex - Chaste-Tree

LILAC CHASTE-TREE (*Vitex agnus-castus*). Medium height shrub with grayish, hairy branches, long, narrow, grayish green hairy leaflets, and dense spikes of lilac or pale violet flowers.

Weigela - The Weigelas

An important group, indispensable for ornamental planting, with masses of flowers in late spring and early summer. They are among the showiest shrubs for the border, also as specimens, and for mass planting. They are hardy strong growers, and thrive in almost any soil.

EVA RATHKE WEIGELA (*Weigela, Eva Rathke*). A medium height shrub, bearing masses of rich, deep carmine trumpet-shaped flowers in early June, continuing more or less all summer.

VAN HOUETTE WEIGELA (*W. vanhouttei*). An old favorite shrub of medium height, covered in June with masses of rose colored flowers.

FROM OUR CASH AND CARRY SALES GROUNDS

We have selected from over 1,000,000 plants, choice evergreens, shrubs and vines—and offer them in our cash and carry sales yard.



MAKE YOUR OWN SELECTION:

For you who want to do your own planting, or buy an occasional plant, or get the **best plants** for the **least money**, here is an opportunity to make your selections from a choice collection of evergreens—ornamental and flowering trees, shrubs, vines, and perennial and annual flowers.

PLANTS IN BLOOM: Besides carrying a large variety of annuals and perennials blooming in pots, we have hundreds of flowering small trees, shrubs and vines, planted in tubs long before the growing season begins—sometimes a year in advance—so that we can offer them to you in full bloom and in good growing condition.

These plants may be planted **any time**, in perfect safety, because they have withstood the shock of transplanting when they were planted in the tubs, and it is not necessary to disturb the roots when transferring them to the ground.

Make your own color selection while the plants are **in bloom**—take them home with you, and enjoy the blooms **this season**.

BARE ROOT TREES AND SHRUBS: During the spring months before the leaves come out, and later in the fall, we offer a complete selection of dormant plants at very reasonable prices. The roots of these plants are not exposed to the sun and wind, but are carefully heeled in in the ground, so they will be kept in a live, healthy condition.

Here you may pick out the individual plants you like—and they will be fresh and moist when we wrap them for you.

EVERGREENS: Carefully dug evergreens—the roots of which are undisturbed in a ball of earth held in place by the burlap which is tightly **sewed** around it—are offered in our Sales Grounds at "rock-bottom" prices. There are many varieties from which you may choose. You may take the small ones with you, and any larger plants will be delivered anywhere in the vicinity of Chicago for very little additional cost.

WOULD YOU LIKE PLANT LAYOUT SUGGESTIONS? When you come out to the Sales Grounds bring photographs or sketches of your grounds, and a member of our trained staff of designers will be glad to help you by offering suggestions as to what plants to use and how to group them for best results.

GARDEN SUPPLIES: Grass, flower and vegetable seeds, spray materials, fertilizers, a selected line of garden tools and equipment, garden furniture and an interesting line of pottery are also carried, so that here you may take care of all your garden needs.

DRIVE OUT TODAY—today or any day. We are open week-ends, and you are always welcome.

Ground Covers



For Areas that Will Not Grow Grass---for Use with Foundation Plantings---Ground Cover Plants are Invaluable---Some Varieties are Evergreen

Ajuga - Bugle

CARPET BUGLE (*Ajuga reptans*). A dwarf, creeping perennial. The leaves are a rich, shiny green, and the shoots more or less creeping. An excellent plant for edging or carpeting bare spots. Suitable for sun or shade.

Convallaria - Lily-of-the-Valley

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY (*Convallaria majalis*). This popular and fragrant subject repays for being well treated. Grand for massing near shrubs, or along shaded borders.

Enonymus - Wintercreeper

PURPLE WINTERCREEPER (*Enonymus radicans colorata*). A vigorous growing vine, usually grown as a ground cover. In the winter the leaves take on a purplish hue, but will not persist if the winter is too severe.



MYRTLE OR PERIWINKLE



JAPANESE SPURGE

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera japonica halliana*). This fast-growing, hardy climber is very useful as a ground cover in shady locations. The foliage is almost evergreen, and of fine color; the fragrant flowers are white to yellow.

Hedera - Ivy

BALTIC IVY (*Hedera helix baltica*). Hardy Ivy with leaves much like the English Ivy, but smaller. Imported from Russia, this variety is very hardy, and remains green all winter. Can also be used as a vine.

HARDY ENGLISH IVY (*H. helix gracilis*). Hardy variety of the English Ivy, but the leaves are smaller. Does well in the shade. Can also be used as a vine.

Pachysandra - Spurge

JAPANESE SPURGE (*Pachysandra terminalis*). As a ground cover, where grass will not grow because of shade, this evergreen plant is invaluable. Bright green leaves and white spiky flowers in May.

Vinca - Myrtle; Periwinkle

MYRTLE, or PERIWINKLE (*Vinca minor*). This old-time favorite is extensively used for covering the ground under shrubs and trees. Its dark, evergreen leaves and charming blue flowers add interest in the spring.

Roses



Hybrid Tea Roses

These Roses are called everblooming, or monthly Roses. If kept healthy, they will have one crop of flowers after the other, until frost. Their flowers have a wider variety of color, form, and fragrance than any other class of Roses. If given careful winter protection, the plants last for years.

Autumn. Burnt orange, streaked with red. Low grower.

Duquesa de Penaranda. Beautiful deep apricot.

Edel. White, with faint ivory shading. Large, double.

Edith Nellie Perkins. Rich orange outside, salmon-pink inside.

E. G. Hill. Deep maroon. Very fragrant.

Faience. China-pink.

Gruss an Teplitz. Dark maroon. Blooms in clusters.

Joanna Hill. Large yellow, with bronze shading in center.

Joyous Cavalier. Red. Very free bloomer.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Popular, snowy white.

Margaret McGredy. Brilliant red petals on hinges of deep gold.

Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom. Deep golden yellow.

Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont. Golden yellow.

Mrs. Sam McGredy. Scarlet-orange, changing to copper. Delicately perfumed.

Pink Killarney. Medium pink.

President Herbert Hoover. Beautiful suffusion of maroon, orange and gold.

Hybrid Tea Roses—Continued

Radiance. Rosy carmine.

Red Radiance. Rose-red.

Schawabenland. Rich rose-pink. Vigorous grower.

Talisman. Glowing golden yellow, stained copper-red.

Hybrid Perpetual

Paul Neyron. Rose-pink.

Climbing Roses

Blaze. Everblooming.

Dorothy Perkins. Pink

Excelsa. Red.

Paul's Scarlet. Scarlet-red.

Red Radiance. Red.

Silver Moon. Large, single white.

Floribunda Roses

Everblooming type of dwarf, shrubby Rose. Flowers are borne in clusters. Bush seldom attains a height of over 18 inches.

Summer Snow. White.

Donald Prior. Deep red.

Gloaming. Satiny pink.



Peonies



Rosa - Shrub Roses (Hardy Bushes)

MEADOW ROSE (*Rosa blanda*). Single pink; showy bright red fruit in fall; crimson twigs.

HARRISON'S YELLOW ROSE (*R. foetida harrisoni*). Hardy, semi-double flowers of pure, deep yellow in June. Vigorous grower, having exceptionally good foliage.

HUGONIS ROSE (*R. hugonis*). Flowers similar in color and form to Harrison's Yellow, except that the bush grows taller and more upright, and the foliage is finer.

JAPANESE ROSE (*R. multiflora*). Fast, vigorous growing Rose with arching branches, having clusters of pink, semi-double flowers.

SWAMP ROSE (*R. palustris*). Grows into a vigorous bush of medium height. In June, bears a mass of single Roses of an exquisite shade of pink. Will thrive in wet ground.

SWEETBRIER ROSE (*R. rubiginosa*). Upright growing bush with numerous branches. Bright pink flowers are borne on mossy stems, and are followed by orange-red berries. Foliage very fragrant, particularly when wet with dew or rain.

REDLEAF ROSE (*R. rubrifolia*). Intensely pink, starry flowers; bluish foliage darkly tinged with crimson; dark red fruit. Very hardy.

HANSA ROSE (*R. rugosa*, *Hansa*). Double, reddish violet flowers of large size; rich green foliage; splendid for mass plantings.

PRAIRIE ROSE (*R. setigera*). Native to our prairies. Flowers deep rose; seed pods develop into bright red fruits which remain on the branches a long time. Foliage turns to a beautiful bronze in the fall. The bush can be trained over arches, or on trellises, much like a climbing Rose.



EARLY-FLOWERING

White

Albiflora, The Bride. Single white petals, with a center of golden yellow staminodes.

Duchesse de Nemours. Crown type. Superb cup-shaped sulphur-white flowers. Very free bloomer.

Festiva Maxima. Rose type; large. This is the finest of all the white Peonies, and now and then has a drop of pigeon blood on edge of center petals. Very fragrant.

Mme. de Verneville. The blossoms are very full and double, of the purest white, suffused with blush.

Pink

Delicatissima. Pale lilac-rose; fragrant.

Red

Mikado. Single; brilliant red surrounding a great dome of golden staminodes.

Modeste Guerin. Large, globular bloom. Solferino-pink, tinged carmine.

MIDSEASON-FLOWERING

White

Mme. Crousse. Globular crown; pure white, center flecked crimson.

Monsieur Du Pont. Semi-rose type; milk-white, center splashed crimson, showing stamens.

Pink

Mons. Martin Cahuzac. Dark purple-garnet with black reflex. The darkest Peony known.

Princess Beatrice. Seashell-pink; center flecked crimson.

Souv. de l'Exposition Universelle. Violet-rose with silver reflex and silver tipped.

Red

Felix Crousse. Color brilliant ruby-red.

LATE-FLOWERING

White

Couronne d'Or. Snow-white, reflecting golden yellow stamens showing through the petals.

Marie Lemoine. Color, ivory-white, with occasional narrow carmine tracings on edge of some petals.

Pink

Modelle de Perfection. Guard and collar light violet-rose, with shades of flesh-pink marbled and veined bright rose, silver tipped; fragrant.

Red

Delache. Color violet-crimson, slightly tipped silver.

Mme. Bucquet. Color velvety crimson, almost black; very rich and magnificent.

Fruits



Many Useful Fruits Make Attractive Landscape Plants



Apples

Duchess. Red striped; large. Summer Apple.
McIntosh. The great red Apple of the East. Winter Apple.
Northern Spy. Red and yellow. Winter Apple.
Red Delicious. Red and yellow blend. Winter Apple.
Red Rome Beauty. Red. Winter Apple.
Stayman Winesap. Red. Winter Apple.
Wealthy. Red. Fall Apple.
Yellow Transparent. Yellow. Early summer.

Cherries

Black Tartarian. Sweet; purplish black; early.
Early Richmond. Sour; dark red; early.
English Morello. Sour; almost black; late.
Montmorency. Sour; dark red; midseason.



Crab-Apples

Hyslop. Yellow grounded with heavy shading of deep crimson.
Whitney. Largest of the Crabs, ripening in August; fine for butter, jelly or pickles.

Peaches

Elberta. Yellow; midseason; freestone.

Pears

Bartlett. Most popular for home canning and eating. Golden yellow.
Clapp's Favorite. Resembles the Bartlett; very productive; 10 days earlier.
Duchess. Very large variety; dull yellow; good canning Pear.
Seckel. Small; yellowish brown; unsurpassed for pickling.

Plums

Blue Damson. European; best for preserves; dark blue.
Burbank. Japan; dark red; early.
Lombard. European; purplish red; midseason.
Sapa. Hansen Hybrid; dark purple; very early.
Waneta. Most popular; large; reddish purple, yellow flesh; ripens in August.

Blackberries

Eldorado. Heavy bearer; hardy; large fruit of excellent quality.

Currants

Cherry. Extra large; red.
Perfection. Extra large; red.

Gooseberries

Downing. Large; bright green; midseason.
Houghton. Small; pale red; midseason.

Grapes

Concord. Large; black; midseason; keeps one to two months.
Niagara. Large; yellowish green; midseason.
Worden. Large; purplish black; early; sweet and mild.

Raspberries

Latham. Red; very large; long season.
Logan. Very large; black; juicy and sweet.
Sodus. A new purple; highly productive.

Gardening Accessories



Professional Gardening Equipment and Materials Will Help Make Gardening a Pleasure

These products we have found to give the best results after years of experimenting and actual use in our landscape business—where all that counts is results!

The products never vary from one season to another, regardless of fluctuation in prices of the various ingredients. They are not made to sell at a "price." The price of the completed product may vary from time to time, but the formulas—which have been proved to be the best—remain constant.

You may be sure of getting the best results by using these same high quality materials that we use in our guaranteed landscape work.

Nelson's Special Sunny Lawn Grass Seed

For a thick, luxuriant, permanent lawn, this is the seed to use. For over 80 years we have been building lawns under all types of soil and climatic conditions throughout the Middle West. This seed formula is the one we use and have found to be the best for lawns that get an adequate amount of sunshine. It is composed of pure seeds of the highest germination obtainable.

Nelson's Shady Lawn Mixture

Composed of varieties of seeds best adapted to grow in shade. The same high quality, and the same care in working out and testing this formula as was used in our Sunny Grass Seed.

Nelson's Lawn and Garden Fertilizer

6-12-4—6% nitrogen, 12% phosphoric acid, and 4% potash. Use this fertilizer when building new lawns. Established lawns should be fertilized at least once a year to keep them healthy and luxuriant. A well fed lawn develops a strong root system that resists disease and drought, and develops a thick turf that helps to keep weeds out. For new lawns apply at the rate of 40 lbs. per 1,000 square feet; for established lawns apply at the rate of 20 lbs. per 1,000 square feet.

Nelson's Special Tree Food

10-8-6—10% nitrogen, 8% phosphoric acid, and 6% potash. Not to be confused with inorganic fertilizers made to sell at a "price." This formula is a combination of **organic** as well as **inorganic** materials, and is the result of years of experimentation and tests by our Tree Department experts. A periodic feeding of your trees will keep them healthy, give them more abundant foliage, richer color, and promote faster growth.

Peat Moss

Valuable as a root stimulant. When mixed with the soil around the roots of plants, it prevents the soil from caking, and has enormous moisture holding capacity. Used as a mulch, it looks neat and is clean and odorless. Sold in 20-bushel bales.

Professional Tools

At our Nursery Sales Grounds we have available for sale the same models and brands of garden tools used by our landscape construction, and tree crews. For the home owner who does his own work, these tools are ideal. Here you may make your own selection of garden tools, with the assurance that you are getting practical tools that will last for years.

In addition, we carry a full line of spray materials, also bird baths, pottery and garden furniture.



CLEMATIS
JACKMANI

HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE



WISTERIA



EUONYMUS
VEGETUS

EVERBLOOMING HONEYSUCKLE





Vines are Ideal for Covering and

Decorating Walls, Pergolas and Fences

Ampelopsis - Virginia Creeper

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A fine, fast-growing vine; very useful for ground cover or crawling over fences.

ENGELMANN CREEPER (*A. quinquefolia engelmanni*). This five-leaved Ivy is very valuable for fences, walls, et cetera. It is a fast grower, grows anywhere, and turns a brilliant scarlet in the fall.

BOSTON IVY (*A. tricuspidata veitchii*). A fast-growing, self-clinging vine with large, handsome green foliage and clusters of dark blue berries.

Bignonia - Trumpet Vine

TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia radicans*). One of the handsomest climbing vines. The flowers are long and trumpet-shaped, in large, terminal clusters, orange-red inside, scarlet outside.

Celastrus - Bittersweet

AMERICAN BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus scandens*). American Bittersweet is a fast-growing, vigorous vine that climbs by twining around a fence, post, etc. Its yellow flowers in June are followed by orange-yellow to crimson fruit in the fall.

Clematis

The Clematis is a perennial vine blooming all summer. The varieties listed below are great additions to Chicago-land gardens. They should be planted in somewhat protected spots, and mulched with manure every fall.

ANDRE CLEMATIS (*Clematis*, Mme. Edouard Andre). Free-flowering vine with large, dark wine-red flowers, ferny leaves.

JACKMAN CLEMATIS (*C. jackmani*). Probably the best known and favorite of the Clematis. Its giant, dark violet-purple flowers last all summer.

HENRY CLEMATIS (*C. henryi*). This vine blooms early, and has creamy white flowers.

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS (*C. paniculata*). One of the finest plants ever brought from Japan. A mass of fragrant white flowers fairly cover the vine in late summer.

Euonymus - Wintercreeper

WINTERCREEPER (*Euonymus radicans*). Often grown as a trailing shrub, but will climb to twenty feet. Hardy, and stays green all winter, unless weather is too severe.

BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER (*E. radicans vegetus*). The most outstanding of evergreen vines because of its shining green foliage and red berries.

Hedera - Ivy

BALTIC IVY (*Hedera helix baltica*). Hardy Ivy with leaves much like the English Ivy, but smaller. Imported from Russia, this variety is very hardy, and remains green all winter. Can also be used as a ground cover.

HARDY ENGLISH IVY (*H. helix gracilis*). Hardy variety of the English Ivy, but the leaves are smaller. Does well in the shade. Can also be used as a ground cover.

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

EVERBLOOMING GOLDFLAME (*Lonicera*, Gold-flame). Large clusters of bright rose-red flowers lined on the inside with gold. It blooms from June until winter, and is almost evergreen.

EVERBLOOMING HONEYSUCKLE (*L. heckrotti*). Beautiful evergreen plant, having dark red flowers which bloom all summer.

HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE (*L. japonica halliana*). This fast-growing, hardy climber is very useful as a ground cover in shady locations. The foliage is almost evergreen, and of fine color; the fragrant flowers are white to yellow.

Polygonum - Silver Lace Vine

SILVER LACE VINE (*Polygonum*). One of the fastest growing vines offered; foliage perfectly clean, never bothered by insects or other pests. In fall, a sea of foamlike white flowers.

Wisteria

CHINESE WISTERIA (*Wisteria sinensis*). A strong grower blooming profusely in early summer. Flowers sky-blue in long pendulous clusters.

WHITE CHINESE WISTERIA (*W. sinensis alba*). Same as above, but has white flowers.



BOSTON IVY



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Please have your representative telephone for an appointment. Without obligating myself I should like to discuss:

- ☐ A LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR A NEW HOME
- ☐ REMODELING MY GROUNDS
- ☐ A GARDEN TERRACE
- ☐ PLANTING OR MOVING LARGE TREES
- ☐ NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

I should like a report from your tree experts, without obligation, on:

- ☐ SPRAYING MY TREES AND SHRUBS
- ☐ TRIMMING MY TREES AND SHRUBS
- ☐ CAVITY WORK IN TREES
- ☐ FEEDING TREES

NAME

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All too soon the busy planting days of spring slip away. Make the most of them, for by planting now you will be able to enjoy real pleasure in your home grounds this summer.

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If there is some particular problem in the planting and arrangement of your home grounds on which you would like advice and assistance, just mail the attached card.

Perhaps you would like suggestions for the planting of a new home, or wish to make changes in your present planting, to enable you to secure the greatest pleasure and beauty from your home grounds. Whatever your problem is, we shall be glad to help you. Just initial and return the attached card, and we shall have a representative call on you and offer suggestions. You will not be obligated in any way.

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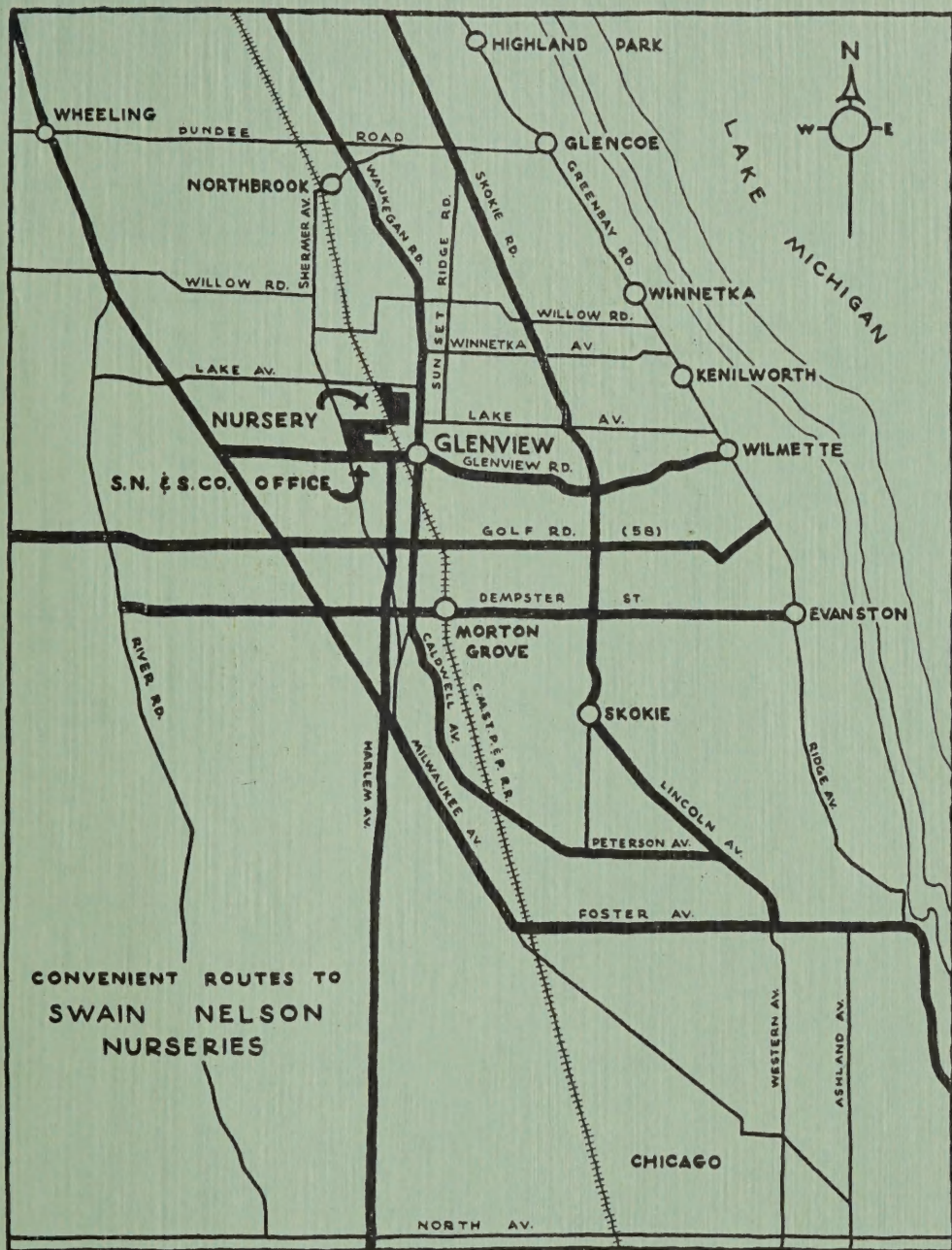
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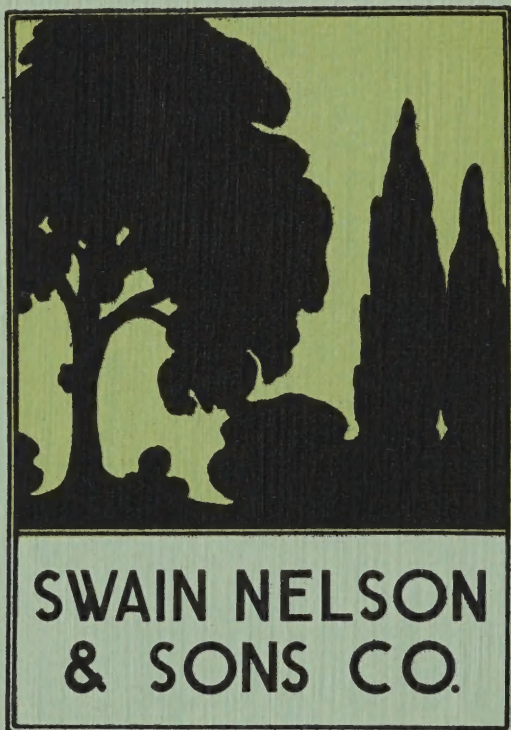
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